令和5年

厚生労働統計のあらまし

Outline of Health, Labour and Welfare Statistics 2023

厚生労働省政策統括官(統計・情報システム管理、労使関係担当)

Director-General for Statistics, Information System Management and Industrial Relations Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan

まえがき

厚生労働行政は、人の誕生から老後まで、日々の国民生活全般にわたる幅広いフィールドに関わっています。

厚生労働省政策統括官(統計・情報システム管理、労使関係担当)においては、人々のライフサイクルの各段階に対応して、様々な統計を実施することにより、人々の**「安心」**と**「活力」**とをもたらすための政策を展開していくための基礎データを提供しています。

本冊子は、政策統括官(統計・情報システム管理、労使関係担当)で実施している統計の結果をできるだけ平易に分かりやすく紹介するものであり、厚生労働統計の理解を深める一助となれば幸いです。

令和5年12月

厚生労働省政策統括官(統計・情報システム管理、労使関係担当)

Preface

Health, labour and welfare administration in Japan covers the wide range of the nation's whole life from the birth to the elderly life.

Director-General for Statistics, Information System Management and Industrial Relations offers basic data in promoting policies which bring people "secure" and "vital" life by carrying out various statistics corresponding to the each stage of life cycle.

This booklet aims to illustrate the findings of the statistics carried out by our bureau briefly, and it would be our pleasure that this booklet may deepen your understanding of health, labour and welfare statistics.

December 2023

Director-General for Statistics, Information System Management and Industrial Relations Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan

出生 Natality

出生数

770,759人 (41秒に1人) (persons) (One birth in every 41 seconds)

合計特殊出生率 Total fertility rate

1.26

令和4年(2022)

死亡 Deaths

保育所入所人員数4月1日現在

2,591,187人 Number of enrollment of nursery centers (As of April 1st)

児童

Children

令和3年(2021) 虐待相談対応件数 207,660件

Number of cases disposed about child abuse (number of cases) 令和3年度 (FY2021) 死 亡 数 Number of deaths

00

1,569,050人 (20秒に1人) (One death in every 20 seconds)

令和4年(2022)

平均寿命 Life expectancy at birth 男 81.05年 女 87.09年 Male (years) Female (years)

令和4年 (2022)

日々のくらし

Life



年次有給休暇取得日数 Number of days of annual paid leave acquired 10.3⊟

令和3年(2021)

Number of households

1世帯当たり平均所得金額 Average income per household

54,310千世帯 (thousand households) 令和4年(2022)

> 545.7万円 (ten thousand yen) 令和3年(2021)



高齢者世帯 Aged households

15,062千世帯 (thousand households) 令和3年(2021)



病気になったら

Medical care

結婚

Marriages

504,930組 (1分2秒に1組) (couples)

(One newly-married cuople in every 1 minute 2 seconds)

平均初婚年齢

結 婚

妻 29.7歳 Groom (years old) Bride (years old)

医療施設数 180,369施設 Number of medical institutions 令和3年(2021)

Retirement

退職給付額(大学・大学院卒) 1,983万円 Average amount of retirement benefit of university or (ten thousand yen) 平成30年 (2018)

graduate school graduates

出産•育児

Childbirth · Child-rearing

第1子を持つ年齢 Mean age at 1st child birth Father (years old) 母 30.9歳 Mother (years old) 令和4年(2022)

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	· 約8割の企業で何らかの週休2日制採用	
	- 年次有給休暇の取得率は58.3%	
	・平成23年8月以降、正社員等労働者、パートタイム労働者とも不足超過	
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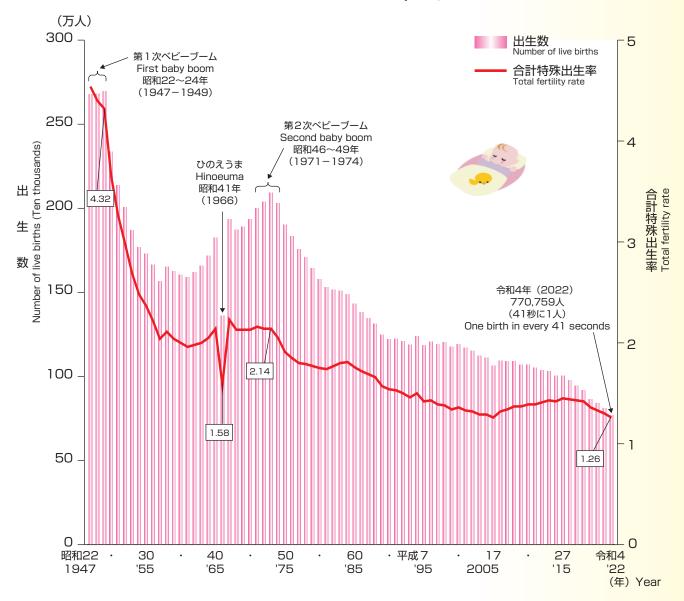
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◇出生は41秒に1人、合計特殊出生率は1.26

We have one birth in every 41 seconds and total fertility rate is 1.26

出生数及び合計特殊出生率の年次推移 -昭和22~令和4年-

Trends in number of live births and total fertility rates, 1947-2022



注:「合計特殊出生率」とは、その年次の15歳から49歳までの女性の年齢別出生率を合計したもので、1人の女性が仮にその年次の年齢別出生率で一生の間に生むとしたときの子ども数に相当する。

Note: The total fertility rate refers to the total of live birth rates by age for women aged 15 years to 49 years. It is equivalent to the number of children a woman would bear in a lifetime at that live birth rate by age.

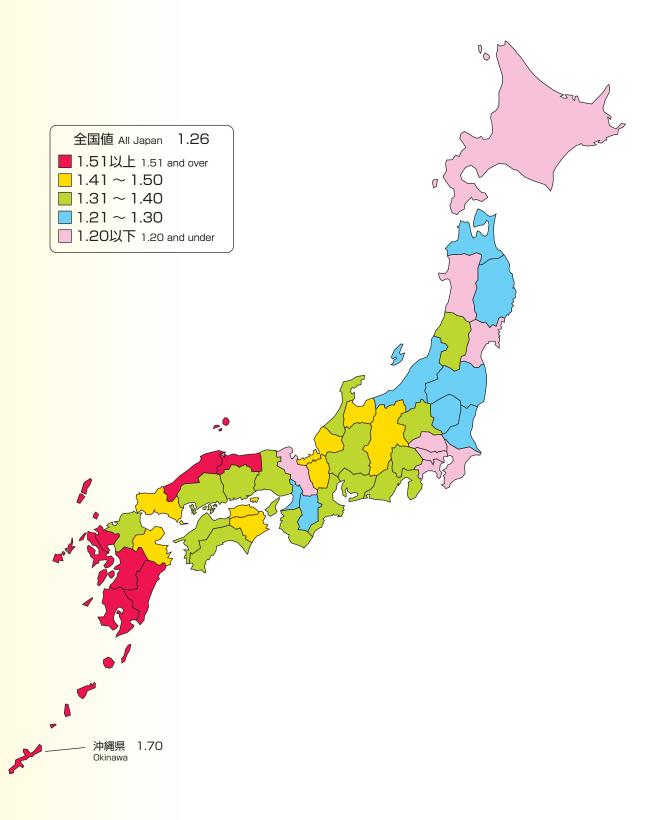
資料「人口動態統計」

Source: "Vital Statistics of Japan"

◇合計特殊出生率は沖縄県がトップ

Okinawa prefecture is the top in total fertility rate

都道府県別にみた合計特殊出生率 - 令和4年-Total fertility rates by prefecture, 2022



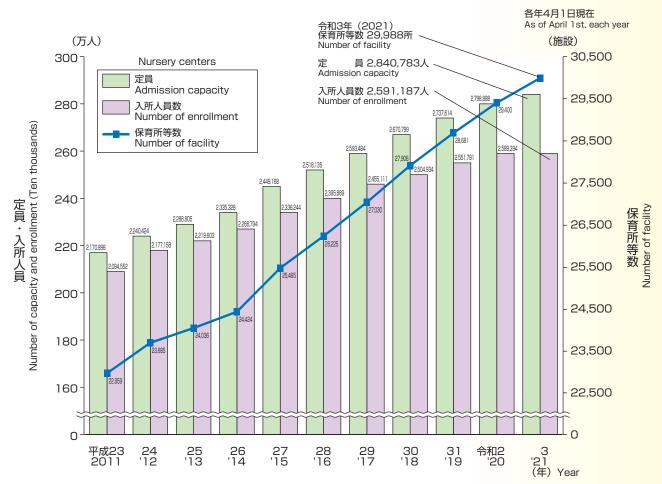
資料「人口動態統計」 Source: "Vital Statistics of Japan"

◇保育所等数、定員、入所人員ともに増加傾向

The number of facility, capacity and enrollment of nursery centers are all increasing

保育所等数、定員、入所人員の年次推移 -平成23~令和3年-

Trends in the number of facility, capacity and enrollment of nursery centers, 2011-2021



- 注1):東日本大震災の影響により、平成23年4月1日現在は、宮城県(仙台市以外)及び福島県(郡山市及びいわき市以外)を除いて集計した数値である。
 - 2): 平成27年からは「保育所」と「幼保連携型認定こども園」の合計である。
 - 3): 平成27年からの「定員」は子ども・子育て支援法による利用定員である。
- Note 1. As of April 1st, 2011, Miyagi Prefecture (with the exception of Sendai-shi) and Fukushima Prefecture (with the exceptions of Koriyama-shi and lwaki-shi) are excluded from the data due to the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake.
 - For 2015 and after, numbers are the sum of numbers of "nursery center" and "kindergarten and day-care center cooperation type certified child care center".
 - 3. For 2015 and after, the "admission capacity" is the capacity of users based on the Act on Child and Childcare Support.

資料「福祉行政報告例」

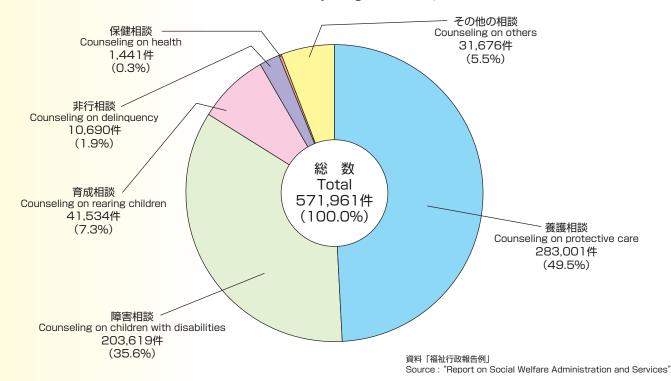
Source: "Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services"

◇児童相談所における相談は、「養護相談」が最も多い

'Counseling on protective care' was the most common type of counseling held at child guidance centers

児童相談所における相談の種類別対応件数 -令和3年度-

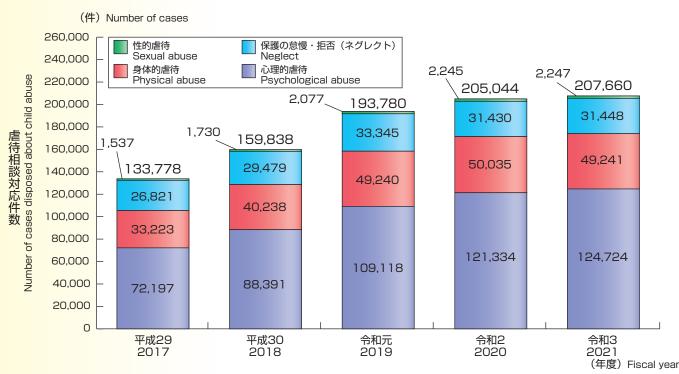
Number of handled cases by child guidance center, FY2021



◇虐待相談対応件数は、「心理的虐待」が最も多い

The most child abuse consultation cases are "psychological abuse"

児童相談所における児童虐待の相談種別対応件数の年次推移 - 平成29〜令和3年度 - Trends in number of cases disposed about child abuse at child guidance center, FY2017 - FY2021



資料「福祉行政報告例|

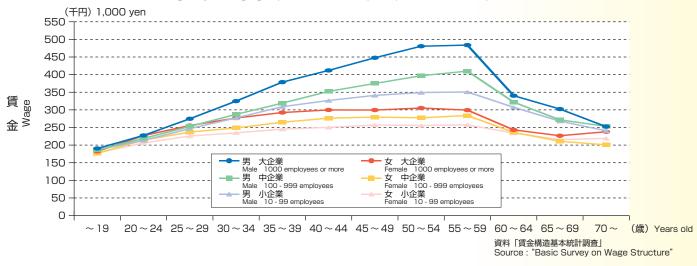
Source: "Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services"

大企業の賃金ピークは男性は55 ~ 59歳で48万3,800円、 女性は50 ~ 54歳で30万5,200円

The peak of wages of large enterprises is 483,800 yen at age 55 to 59 for male, 305,200 yen at age 50 to 54 for female

年齢階級、性、企業規模別賃金(産業計)

Wages by sex, age group and size of enterprise (Industries covered), 2022

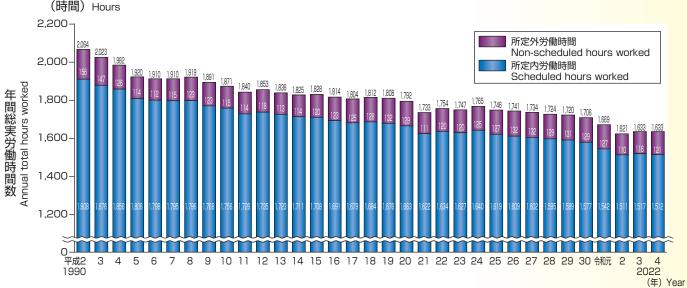


◇年間労働時間は1,633時間

Annual total hours worked are 1,633 hours

年間総実労働時間の年次推移(調査産業計) -平成2~令和4年-

Trends in annual total hours worked (Industries covered), 1990-2022



- 注 1):常用労働者 5人以上の事業所。 2):「所定内労働時間数」は事業所の労働協約、就業規則等で定められた正規の始業時刻と終業時刻の間の実労働時間数のことであり、「所定外労働時間数<mark>」は、早出、残業、臨時の呼出、</mark>
- 2): 「所定内労働時間数」は事業所の労働協約、就業規則等で定められた止規の始業時刻と終業時刻の間の美労働時間数のことであり、「所定外労働時間数」は、早出、残業体日出勤等の実労働時間数のことである。
 3): 総実労働時間及び所定内労働時間は、年平均月間値を12倍し、小数点以下第1位を四捨五入したものである。
 4): 所定外労働時間は、総実労働時間から所定内労働時間を引いて求めた。
 5): 平成16年から平成23年までの数値は、「時系列比較のための推計値」より算出した。
 Note 1. Establishments with 5 regular employees or more.
 2. "Scheduled hours worked": actual hours worked between starting and ending hours of employment determined by the work regulations of the establishment."
 - "Non-Scheduled hours worked": actual hours worked when reporting to work early in the morning, when working overtime, when on emergency call up, or when working on a day off.
 - 3. Total hours worked and scheduled hours worked are calculated by multiplying the annual monthly average by 12 and rounding to the nearest whole number.
 - Non-scheduled hours worked is calculated by subtracting scheduled hours worked from total hours worked. 5. Values from 2004 to 2011 are caluculated by "estimated figures for time-series comparison".

資料「毎月勤労統計調査」

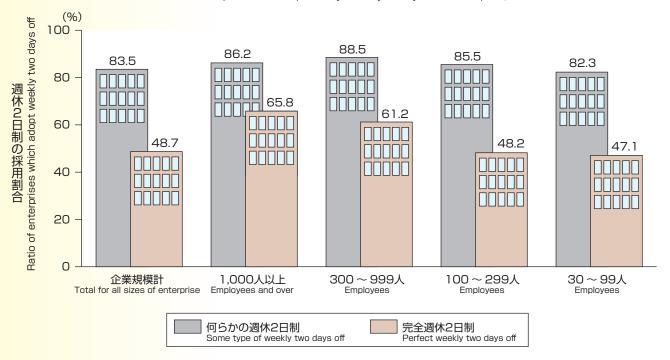
Source: "Monthly Labour Survey

◇約8割の企業で何らかの週休2日制採用

About 80% of enterprises adopt some type of weekly two days off

企業規模別にみた週休2日制の採用割合 -令和4年-

Ratio of enterprises that adopt weekly two days off by size of enterprise, 2022



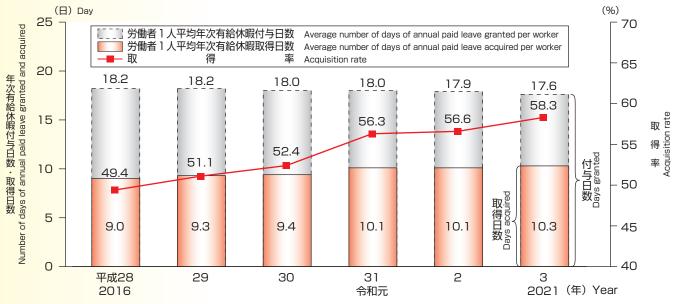
資料「就労条件総合調査」 Source: "General Survey on Working Conditions"

◇年次有給休暇の取得率は58.3%

Acquisition rate of annua paid I leave is 58.3%

年次有給休暇の取得状況の年次推移 - 平成28~令和3年-

Trends in acquisition situation of annual paid leave, 2016-2021



- 注1):調査期日は、翌年1月1日現在
 - 2):「付与日数」には、繰越日数を含まない。
 - 3):「取得日数」は、各年(又は各前会計年度)1年間に実際に取得した日数である。
- 4):「取得率」は、取得日数/付与日数×100(%)である。
- Note 1. The survey is conducted as of January 1st of the next year.

 2. "Days granted" exclude carry-forwarded days from previous year.

 - 3. "Days acquired" is the days of annual paid leave actually taken by workers each calendar year (or each previous fiscal year).
 - 4. "Acquisition rate": Total days acquired / Total days granted x 100

資料「就労条件総合調査」

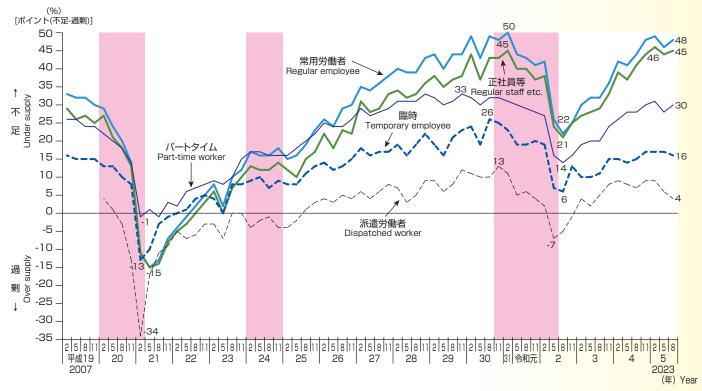
Source: "General Survey on Working Conditions"

◇平成23年8月以降、正社員等労働者、パートタイム労働者とも不足超過

Under-supply of labour is getting stronger in both Regular staff etc. and Part-time worker since August 2011

労働者過不足感の推移(雇用形態別)(平成19年2月から令和5年8月)

Trends in over- and under-supply of labour (by employment type)(from Feb. 2007 to Aug. 2023)



- 注1):労働者過不足感とは、「労働者過不足判断D.I.」で表され、「労働者過不足判断D.Ⅰ.」とは、調査時点において、労働者が「不足」と回答した事業所の割合か<mark>ら「過剰」と回答した</mark>
 - 事業所の割合を差し引いた値である。この判断D.I.がブラスであれば、人手不足と感じている事業所が多いことを示す。 2):「常用労働者」については、平成19年11月調査以前は「全労働者」として調査しており、一部調査対象が異なるため、平成20年2月調査以降の数値とは厳密には接続しない。 3):「正社員等」については、平成19年11月調査以前は「常用」として調査していたため、平成20年2月調査以降の数値とは厳密には接続しない。
 - - *「常用」…雇用期間を定めないで雇用されている者をいう。パートタイムは除く。
 - *「正社員等」・・・雇用期間を定めないで雇用されている者又は1年以上の期間の雇用契約を結んで雇用されている者をいう。バートタイムは除く。
 - 4):「派遣労働者」については、平成20年2月から調査を開始した。
 - 5): 平成20年11月調査以前の数値は「医療、福祉」を含まないため、平成21年2月調査以降の数値とは厳密には接続しない。
 - 6): 無回答を除いた集計による。
- 7):網掛け部分は内閣府の景気基準日付(四半期基準日付)による景気後退期を示す。
- Note 1. Over- and under-supply of labour is expressed in "D.I. for supply of labour judgement", and "D.I. for supply of labour judgement" is the percentage of establishments that responded labour force is "under-supply" minus those that responded it is "over-supply" as of the survey date. If this judgement D.I. is positive it means that there are more establishments that feel the labour force is under supplied.
 - 2. For the Nov. 2007 survey and before "Regular employee" was surveyed as "All workers", and as the survey coverage is partially different the figure does not strictly connect with the figures of the Feb. 2008 survey and after.
 - 3. For the Nov. 2007 survey and before "Regular staff etc." was surveyed as "Regular", hence the figure does not strictly connect with the figures of the Feb. 2008 survey and after.
 - * "Regular": A person employed with no defined period. Part-time workers are excluded.
 - *"Regular staff etc.": A person employed with no defined period or a person employed for a defined period which exceeds 1 month. Part-time workers are excluded.
 - 4. "Dispatched worker" was surveyed from Feb. 2008.
 - 5. Since figures of the Nov. 2008 survey and before does not include "Medical, health care and welfare", it does not strictly connect with the figures of the Feb. 2009 survey and after.
 - 6. "No response" was excluded from the tabulation.
 - 7. The shaded area are the economic recession period according to the economic reference date (quarterly reference date) set by the Cabinet Office.

資料「労働経済動向調査」

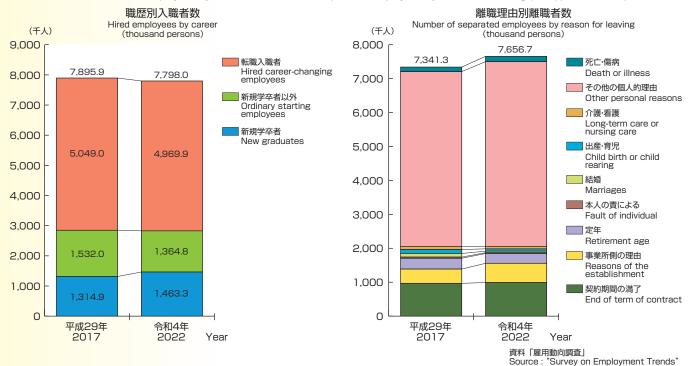
Source: "Survey on Labour Economy Trend"

◇入職者数は7,798.0千人、離職者数は7,656.7千人

Number of hired employees was 7,798.0 thousand persons, number of separated employees was 7,656.7 thousand persons

職歴別入職者数及び離職理由別離職者数(計)(平成29年・令和4年)

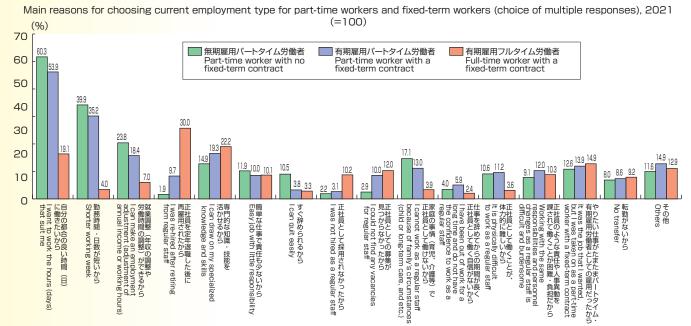
Number of hired employees by career and number of separated employees by reason for leaving (total)(2017, 2022)



◇現在の就業形態を選んだ理由は、無期雇用パートタイム労働者・有期雇用パートタイム労働者では「自分の都合の良い時間(日)に働きたいから」が60.3%・53.9%、有期雇用フルタイム労働者では「正社員を定年退職した後に再雇用されたから」が30.0%で最も多い

For the reason for choosing current employment type, 60.3% and 53.9% of part-time workers with non-fixed term contract and part-time workers with a fixed-term contract respectively answered, "I want to work the hours (days) that suit me" and 30.0% of full-time workers with a fixed-term contract "I was re-hired after retiring from regular staff"

パートタイム・有期雇用労働者の現在の就業形態を選んだ理由別労働者割合(複数回答)-令和3年-(就業形態別パートタイム・有期雇用労働者=100)



資料「パートタイム・有期雇用労働者総合実態調査」 Source : "General Survey on Part-time and fixed-term Workers"

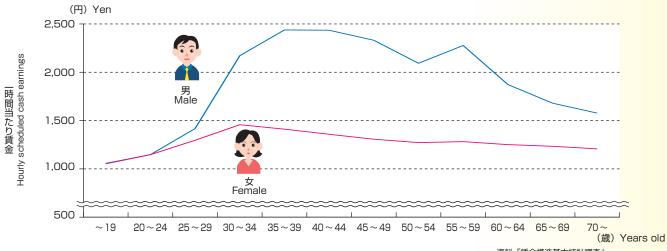


◇短時間労働者の賃金のピークは男性は35 ~ 39歳で2,438円、女性は30 ~ 34歳で1,457円

The peak of wages of part-time workers is 2,438 yen at 35-39 years old for male, and 1,457 yen at 30-34 years old for female

短時間労働者の性、年齢階級別1時間当たり賃金(産業計、企業規模計) -令和4年-

Hourly wages for part-time workers by age group and sex (Industries covered). 2022



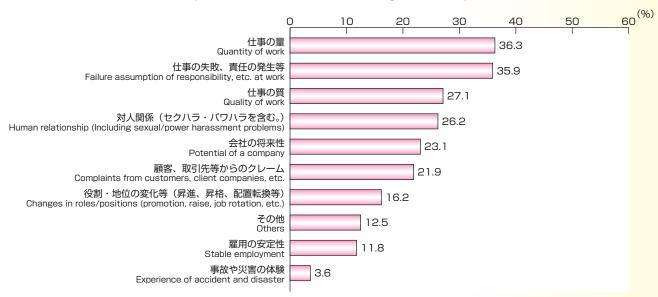
資料「賃金構造基本統計調査」 Source: "Basic Survey on Wage Structure"

◇ストレスとなっていると感じている事柄(主なもの3つ以内)は「仕 事の量」が36.3%と最も多い

"Quantity of work" was the most frequently selected cause of stress (major ones up to 3) at 36.3%

現在の仕事や職業生活に関することでストレスとなっていると感じている事柄(主なもの3つ以内)-令和4年-(ストレスとなっていると感じる事柄がある労働者=100%)

Issues on current job or occupational life that is felt as causing stress (major ones up to 3), 2022 (Number of workers with an issue causing stress = 100)



資料「労働安全衛生調査 (実態調査)」

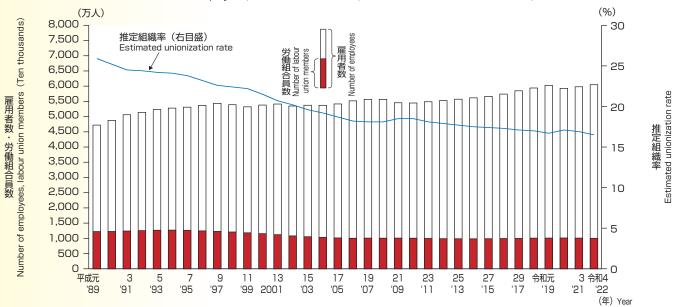
Source: "Survey on Industrial Safety and Health (actual condition survey)"

◇労働組合推定組織率は16.5%

Estimated unionization rate is 16.5%

雇用者数、労働組合員数及び推定組織率の推移 -平成元年~令和4年-

Trends in the number of employees, labour union members, and an estimated unionization rate, 1989-2022



資料「労働組合基礎調査」 Source: "Basic Survey on Labour Unions"

注1): 各年6月末現在

推定組織率とは、雇用者数に占める労働組合員数の割合をいい、本調査で得られた労働組合員数を、総務省統計局が実地している「労働力調査」の雇用者数(6月分の原数値)で 除して計算している。

Note 1. As of June 30, each year

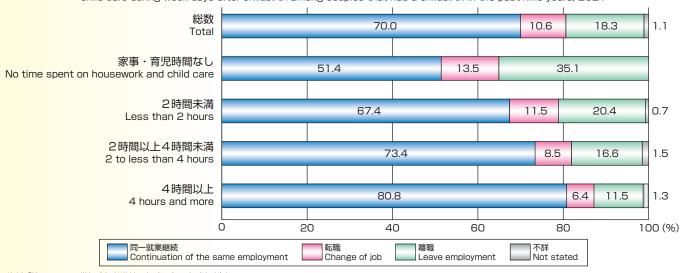
2. The result derived by dividing the number of union members identified by this survey by the number of employees based on the "Labour Force Survey" which is implemented by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

◇夫の平日の家事・育児時間が長いほど出産後の妻の「同一就業継続」 の割合が高い

Percentage of wives "continuing the same job" is higher when time of husbands spent on housework and child care during week days is longer

この9年間に子どもが生まれた夫婦の出産後の夫の平日の家事・育児時間別にみた出産後の妻の就業状況 −令和3年−

Employment conditions of wives after childbirth by time of husbands spent on housework and child care during week days after childbirth among couples that had a childbirth in the past nine years, 2021



資料「第10回 21世紀成年者縦断調査(平成24年成年者)」

Source: "The 10th Longitudinal Survey of Adults in the 21st Century (2012 cohort)"

注1):集計対象は、①または②に該当し、かつ③に該当するこの9年間に子どもが生まれた同居夫婦である。 ①第1回から第10回まで双方が回答した夫婦

・ (第1回から第10回まで次方が回合した大婦 ②第1回に独身で第9回までの間に結婚し、第10回まで回答した夫婦 ③妻が出産前に仕事ありで、かつ、第1回の「女性票」の対象者 2):9年間で2人以上出生ありの場合は、末子について計上している。 Note 1. Tabulation is made on couples living together that had a childbirth in the past 9 years and meets either of the condition ① or ② below, and condition ③.

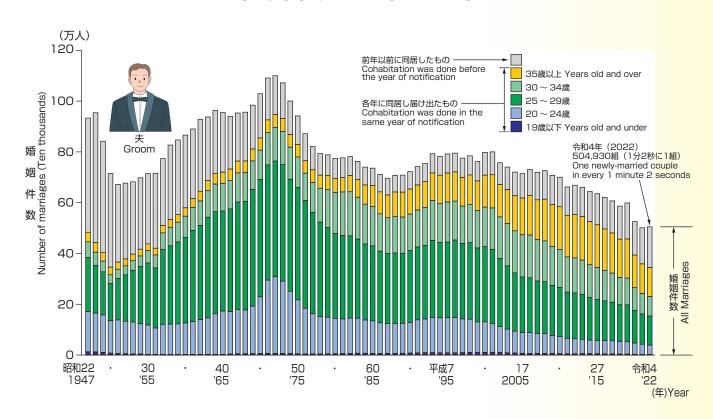
1) Both of the couples responded from the 1st survey to the 10th survey.
 2) Couples that were single at the time of the 1st survey, married after that until the 9th survey, and responded from then to the 10th survey.
 3) The wife had job before childbirth and was a subject of the "Female questionnaire" of the 1st survey.
 2. In case there were more than 2 childbirths over the last 9 years, the data of the youngest child were aggregated.

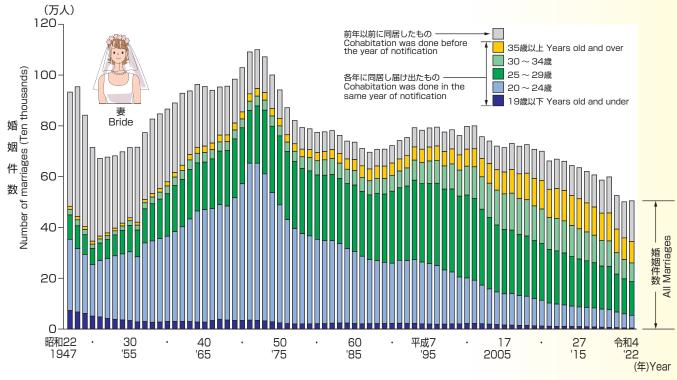
結 婚 Marriages

◇結婚は1分2秒に1組

We have one newly-married couple in every 1 minute 2 seconds

夫・妻の年齢階級別にみた婚姻件数の年次推移 -昭和22~令和4年-Trends in marriages by age group of bride and groom at marriage, 1947-2022





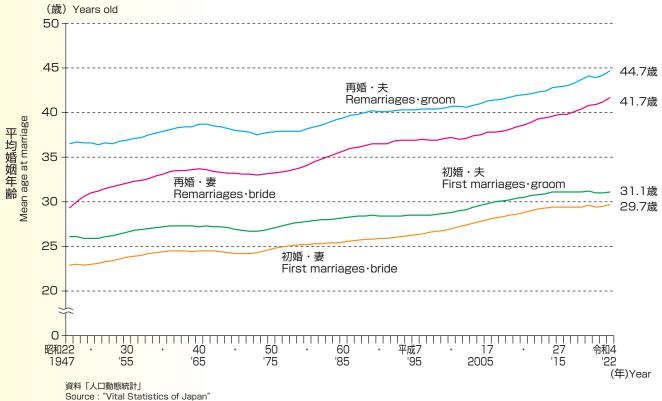
資料「人口動態統計」 Source: "Vital Statistics of Japan"

◇夫・妻ともに進む晩婚化

Mean age are getting higher for both sexes

平均婚姻年齢の年次推移 -昭和22~令和4年-

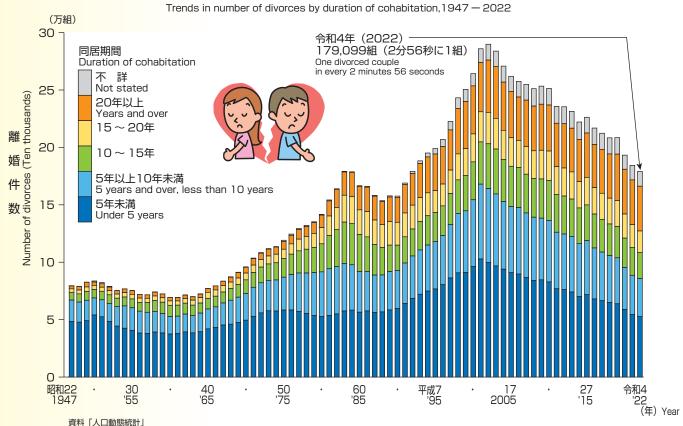
Trends in mean age of bride and groom at marriage, 1947 — 2022



・離婚は2分56秒に1組

We have one divorced couple in every 2 minutes 56 seconds

同居期間別にみた離婚件数の年次推移 -昭和22~令和4年-



資料「人口劉態統計」 Source: "Vital Statistics of Japan"

18

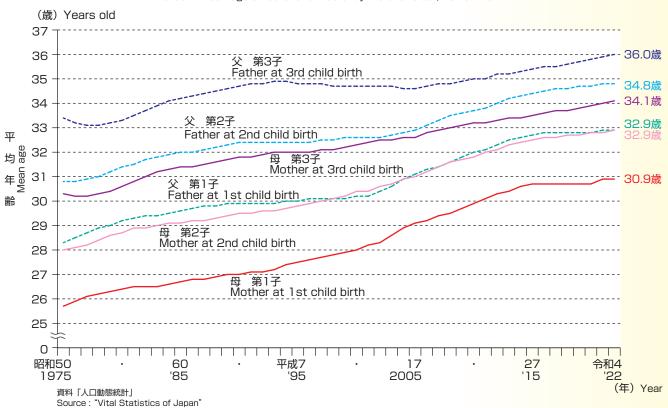
出産•肯児

Childbirth Child-rearing

◇父母の平均年齢は上昇

Mean age of both parents are rising

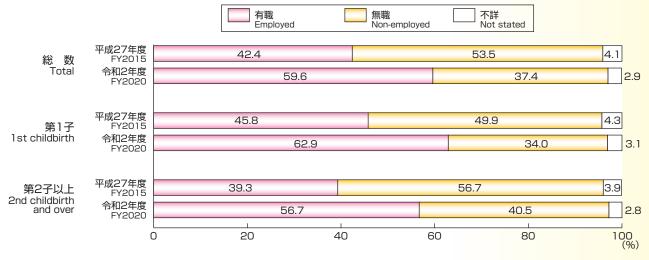
出生順位別にみた父母の平均年齢の年次推移 -昭和50~令和4年-Trends in mean age of father and mother by live birth order, 1975-2022



◇第1子出生時に有職の母の割合は62.9%

Working mothers accounted for 62.9% of all mothers who gave birth to their first child

出生順位別にみた母の就業状態の年次比較 - 平成27年度・令和2年度 - Comparison of employment status of mother by live birth order, - FY2015, FY2020 -



資料「令和2年度人口動態職業・産業別統計」

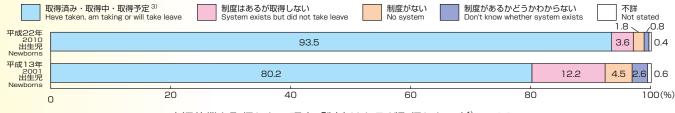
Source: "Report of Vital Statistics in FY 2020: Occupational and Industrial Aspects"

◇「勤め(常勤)」の母の育児休業の取得割合は93.5%

Working (permanent) mothers who take child care leave is 93.5%

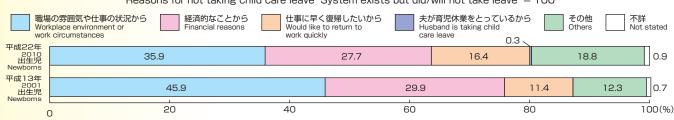
母の育児休業の取得状況及び取得しない理由

Reasons for not taking child care leave amongst mothers



育児休業を取得しない理由「制度はあるが取得しない」4)=100

Reasons for not taking child care leave "System exists but did/will not take leave" = 100



注1): 第1回調査の回答を得た者 (総数 「平成22年出生児」38,554、「平成13年出生児」47,010) のうち、母と同居、母の出産半年後の就業状況 「勤め (常勤)」の者 (総数 「平成

第1回調査の回音を特定者(総数1平成22年出生児)38,504、1平成13年出生児)47,010)のうち、時と向店、時の由産手平後の規葉状況1動の(常動力)の者(総数1平成22年出生児)9,213、「平成13年出生児」7,251)をそれぞれ集計している。 育児休業の取得状況は、月齢6か月の調査対象児について調査したものである。 「取得済み・取得中・取得予定」は、「すでに取得した」、「現在、育児休業中である」、「これから取得する予定である」である。 育児休業を取得しない理由は、母の育児休業の取得状況「制度はあるが取得しない」の者(総数「平成22年出生児」329、「平成13年出生児」881)をそれぞれ100として集計

ิ Lับเวิธ์。
Note 1. Tabulated figures are those with responses to the first survey (Total number: 38,554 for "2010 newborns" and 47,010 for "2001 newborns"), who is living with a mother whose working status of 6 months after childbirth was "working (permanent)" (Total number: 9,213 for "2010 newborns" and 7,251 for "2001 newborns").

2. The usage of child care leave was asked in the survey to those with children aged 6 months.

- "Have taken, am taking or will take leave" is "Have taken child care leave", "Currently taking child care leave", and "Will take child care leave"
- The reason for not taking child care leave is tabulated by taking mothers who answered "System exists but did/will not take leave" (Total number: 329 for 2010 newborns" and 881 for "2001 newborns") as 100.

資料「21世紀出生児縦断調査」

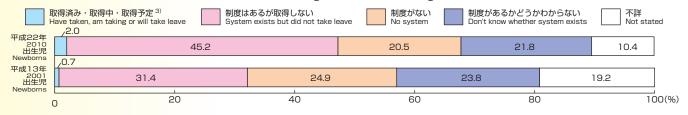
Source: "Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century"

◇「勤め(常勤)」の父の育児休業の取得割合は2.0%

Working (permanent) fathers who take child care leave is 2.0%

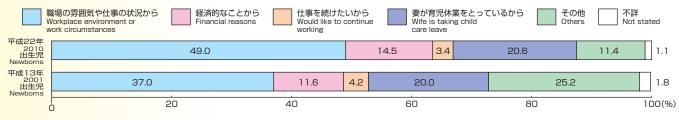
父の育児休業の取得状況及び取得しない理由

Reasons for not taking child care leave amongst fathers



育児休業を取得しない理由「制度はあるが取得しない」 $^{4)}$ =100

Reasons for not taking child care leave "System exists but did/will not take leave" = 100



注1):第1回調査の回答を得た者(総数「平成22年出生児」38,554、「平成13年出生児」47,010)のうち、父と同居、父の出生半年後の就業状況「勤め(常勤)」の者(総数「平

して集計している。
Note 1. Tabulated figures are those with responses to the first survey (Total number: 38,554 for "2010 newborns" and 47,010 for "2001 newborns"), who is

living with a father whose working status of 6 months after childbirth was "working (permanent)" (Total number: 31,784 for "2010 newborns" and 38,192 for "2001 newborns").

- The usage of child care leave was asked in the survey to those with children aged 6 months.

 "Have taken, am taking or will take leave" is "Have taken child care leave", "Currently taking child care leave", and "Will take child care leave"
- The reason for not taking child care leave is tabulated by taking fathers who answered "System exists but did/will not take leave" (Total number: 14,373 for "2010 newborns" and 11,978 for "2001 newborns") as 100

資料「21世紀出生児縦断調査」

Source: "Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century"

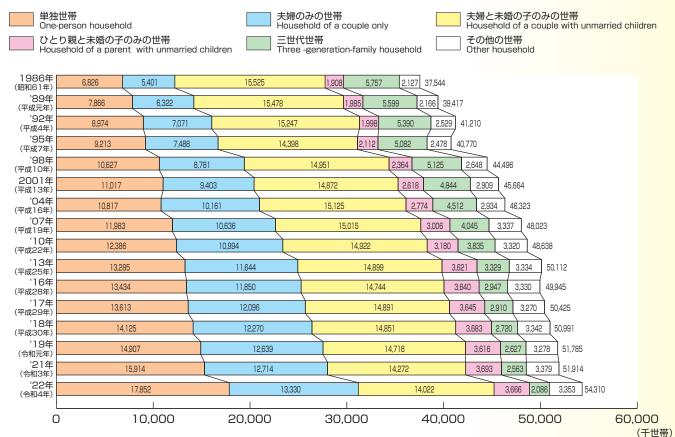
日々のくらし Life

◇単独世帯と夫婦のみの世帯で約半数

One-person household and household of a couple only consists of about half of the households

世帯構造別世帯数の年次推移

Trends in number of households by household structure



- 注1): 平成7年の数値は、兵庫県を除いたものである : 平成28年の数値は、熊本県を除いたものである。

- 2): 平成28年の数値は、熊本県を除いたものである。 3): 2020 (令和2) 年は、調査を実施していない。 Note 1. Figures of 1995 were calculated by excluding Hyogo Prefecture.

 - 2. Figures of 2016 were calculated by excluding Kumamoto Prefecture. 3. Comprehensive survey of living conditions was not conducted in 2020.

資料「国民生活基礎調査」

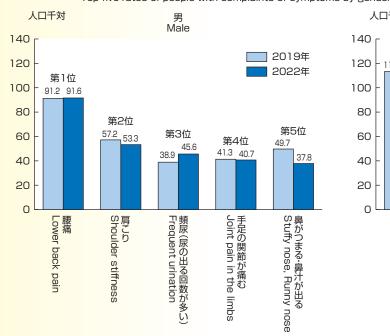
Source: "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions"

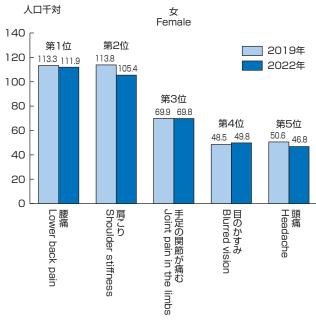
◇病気やけが等で自覚症状がある者を症状別にみると、男女とも「腰痛」 「肩こり」が高い

Among those with subjective symptoms due to illness or injury, lower back pain and shoulder stiffness are the most common symptoms for both men and women

性別にみた有訴者率の上位5症状(複数回答)-令和元年・令和4年-

Top five rates of people with complaints of symptoms by gender (multiple responses), - FY2019, FY2022 -





資料「国民生活基礎調査」

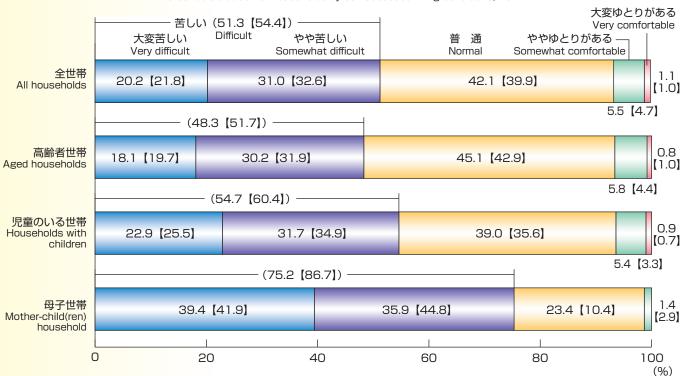
Source: "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions"

◇世帯の約5割は生活が苦しい(「大変苦しい」「やや苦しい」)

About 50% of households feel their living condition is difficult ("very difficult" and "somewhat difficult")

生活意識別にみた世帯数の構成割合 - 令和4年-

Percent distribution of households by self-assessed living conditions, 2022



注1): 【 】は2019(令和元)年の数値である。

Note 1. Figures with [] are the figures of 2019.

資料「国民生活基礎調査」 Source: "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions"

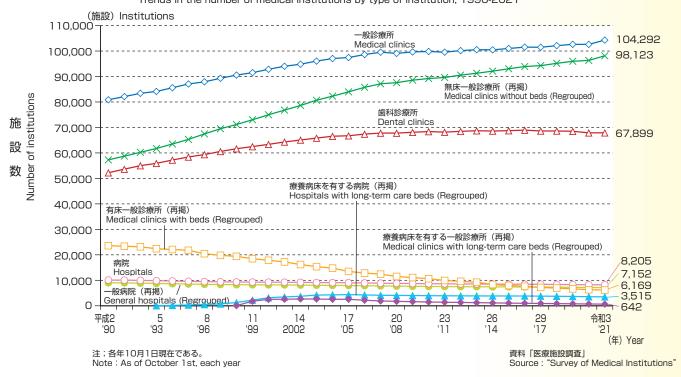
病気になったら

Medical care

◇全国で病院は8,205施設、一般診療所は104,292施設、歯科診療所は67,899施設

The number of hospitals is 8,205 and the number of medical clinics is 104,292 and the number of dental clinics is 67,899

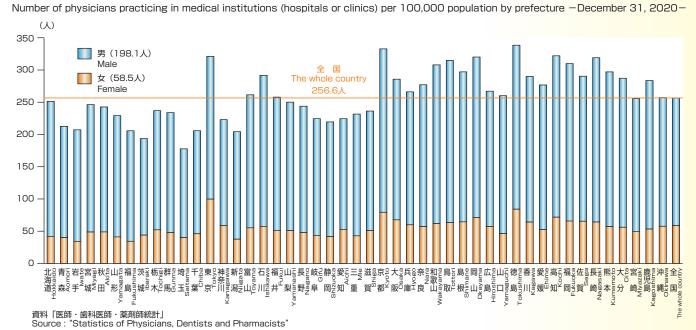
医療施設の種類別にみた施設数の年次推移 - 平成2~令和3年-Trends in the number of medical institutions by type of institution, 1990-2021



◇全国の医療施設に従事する医師数(人口10万対)は、256.6人

The total number of physicians practicing in medical institutions (hospitals or clinics) per 100,000 population is 256.6

都道府県(従業地)別にみた医療施設に従事する人口10万対医師数 -令和2年12月31日-



(人口10万対) は、入院960、外来5,658

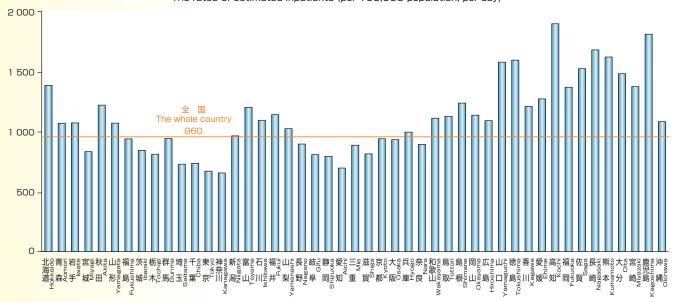
estimated patients (per 100,000 population, per day) is 960 for inpatients and 5,658 for outpatients

都道府県(患者住所地)別にみた受療率(令和2年10月の調査日1日)

The rates of estimated patients by prefecture (address of patient) (surveyed one day in October, 2020)

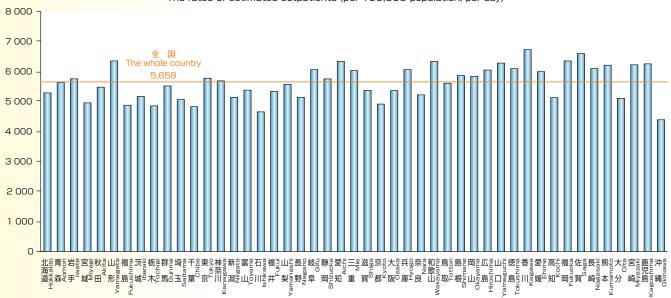
入院受療率(人口10万対)

The rates of estimated inpatients (per 100,000 population, per day)



外来受療率(人口10万対)

The rates of estimated outpatients (per 100,000 population, per day)



注:受療率とは、推計患者数を人口10万対であらわした数である。 受療率(人口10万対)=推計患者数/国勢調査人口×100,000 Note:Rates of estimated patients are the number of estimated patients per 100,000 population, per day Rates of estimated patients (per 100,000 population, per day) = Estimated patients/Census population × 100,000

資料「患者調査」 Source: "Patient Survey"



−律定年制を定めている企業の9割強に、定年後の措置あり

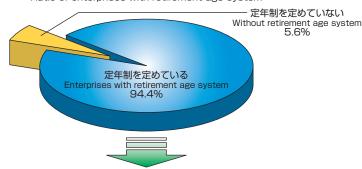
More than 90% of enterprises which have uniform retirement age system have systems after retirement

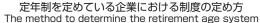
定年制を定めている企業の割合及び一律定年制を定めている企業における 定年年齢別、定年後の措置別企業の割合(産業計) - 令和4年-

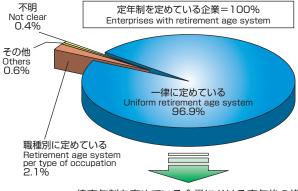
Ratio of enterprises with retirement age system, enterprises by age of retirement and systems after retirement among enterprises with uniform retirement age system (industries covered), 2022

定年制を定めている企業割合

Ratio of enterprises with retirement age system

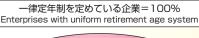


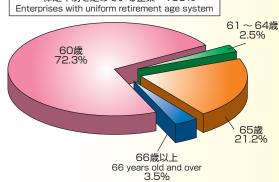


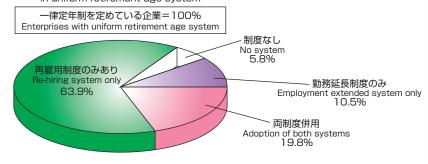


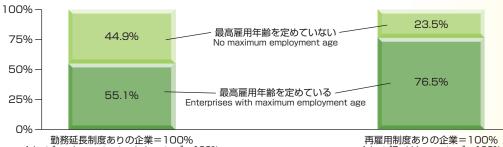
-律定年制を定めている企業における定年後の措置 Enterprises with systems after retirement in uniform retirement age system

-律定年制を定めている企業における定年年齢 Retirement age in uniform retirement age system









Adopt "employment extended system" = 100%

Adopt "Re-hiring system" =100%

「勤務延長制度ありの企業を100%とした数値及び再雇用制度ありの企業を100%とした数値は、「両制度併用」と回答した企業を含む割合である。 Figures taking enterprises with employment extended system as 100% and enterprises with re-hiring system as 100% are the percentage including enterprises that responded "with both systems".

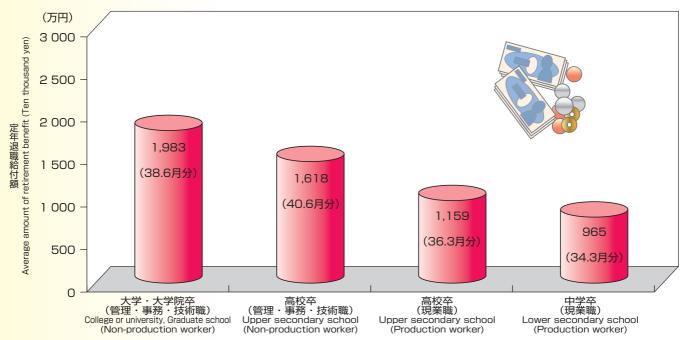
資料「就労条件総合調査」 Source: "General Survey on Working Conditions"

◇退職給付は、月給の約34~41ヵ月分

Retirement benefit equals to about 34-41 month of salary

学歴別定年退職給付額(企業規模計) -平成30年-

Average amount of retirement benefit by educational attainment (Total of all sizes of enterprise), 2018



注:「退職給付額」とは、退職一時金額と年金原価額の計である。なお、厚生年金基金の場合、厚生年金基金の代行部分を除く上乗せ給付(プラス・アルファ部分) のみの額である。 Note: "Amount of retirement benfit" means total of the lump-sum payment and the present value of the retirement pension. In addition, in case of the Employees' Pension Fund, it means only the topping-up benefit (additional portion) excluding the substitutional benefit paid by the Employees' Pension Fund.

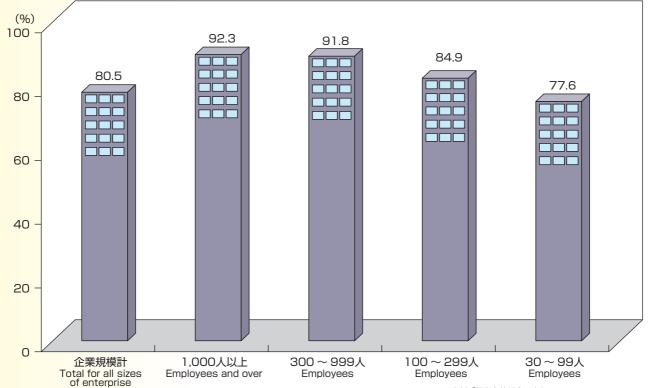
資料「就労条件総合調査」 Source: "General Survey on Working Conditions

退職給付制度のある企業は、全体の約8割

About 80% of enterprises have retirement benefit system

退職給付(一時金・年金)制度のある企業割合 -平成30年-

Ratio of enterprises with retirement benefit (lump sum or pension) system, 2018



資料「就労条件総合調査」

Source : "General Survey on Working Conditions"

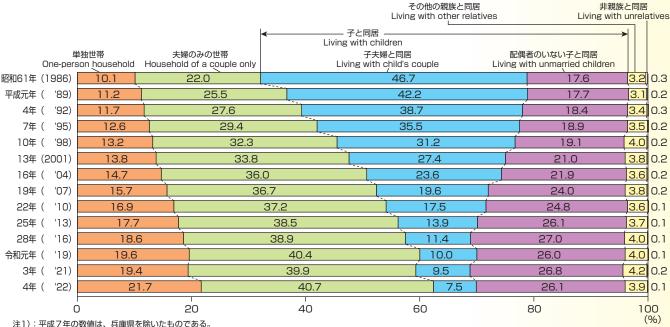


◇単独世帯、夫婦のみの世帯の者の割合が上昇傾向

The share of one-person households and households of a couple only are increasing

家族形態別にみた65歳以上の者の構成割合の年次推移

Trends in percent distribution of persons aged 65 years and over by type of family, 1986, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1998, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019, 2021, 2022



- 注1): 平成7年の数値は、兵庫県を除いたものである。 2): 平成28年の数値は、熊本県を除いたものである。
- 3): 今和2年の数値は、調査を実施していない。
- Note 1. Figures of 1995 were calculated by excluding Hyogo Prefecture.

 2. Figures of 2016 were calculated by excluding Kumamoto Prefecture.
 - 3. Comprehensive survey of living conditions was not conducted in 2020.

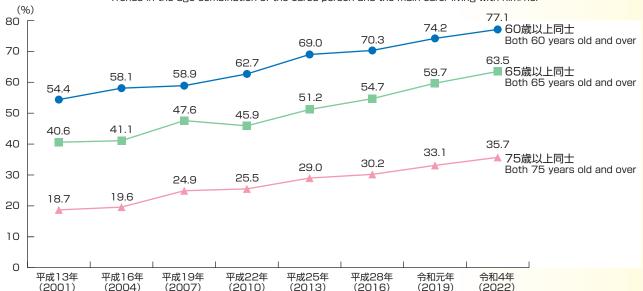
資料「国民生活基礎調査」 Source: "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions"

◇65歳以上の同居の主な介護者が65歳以上の要介護者等を介護する割

About 64% of the main carer living with a cared person aged 65 years and over is 65 years old and over

要介護者等と同居の主な介護者の年齢組合せ別の割合の年次推移

Trends in the age combination of the cared person and the main carer living with him/her



注: 平成28年の数値は、熊本県を除いたものである。

Note: Figures of 2016 were calculated by excluding Kumamoto Prefecture.

資料「国民生活基礎調査」

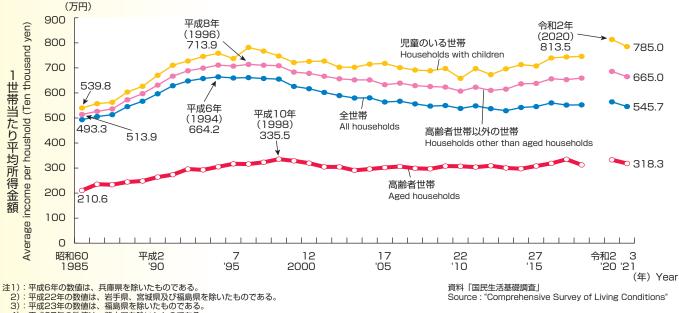
Source: "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions"

◇高齢者世帯の平均所得金額は約318万円

The average income of an aged household is about 3.18 million yen

1世帯当たり平均所得金額の年次推移 - 昭和60~令和3年-

Trends in the average income per household, 1985-2021



- 4): 平成27年の数値は、熊本県を除いたものである。 5): 令和2年は、調査 (2019 (令和元) 年の所得) を実施していない。 Note 1. Figures of 1994 were calculated by excluding Hyogo Prefecture.
 - Figures of 2010 were calculated by excluding Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture and Fukushima Prefecture.
 - 3. Figures of 2011 were calculated by excluding Fukushima Prefecture. Figures of 2015 were calculated by excluding Kumamoto Prefecture
 - Comprehensive survey of living conditions was not conducted in 2020.

◇年齢が上がると介護保険の受給割合も上がる

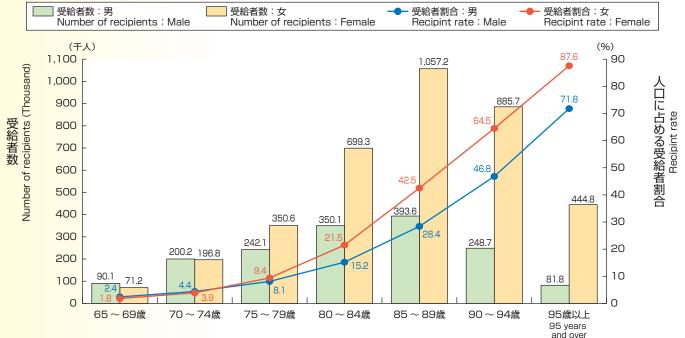
As age increases, so does the percentage of people who receive long-term care insurance

Source : "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions"

65歳以上における性・年齢階級別にみた

ビスの受給者数及び人口に占める受給者数の割合 <u>介護予防サービス及び介護サ−</u> -令和3年11月審査分-

Number of recipients of preventive nursing care service and nursing care service and ratio among the population of aged 65 and over by sex and age group, Cases assessed on November 2021



注:性・年齢階級別人口に占める受給者割合(%)= 性・年齢階級別受給者数/性・年齢階級別人口×100 人口は、総務省統計局「人口推計 令和3年10月1日現在(人口速報を基準とする確定値)」の総入口を使用した。 Note: Recipient rate among the population by sex and age group (%) = Number of recipients by sex and age group / Population by sex and age group x 100 The population figures are based on the total population from the "Population Estimate, October 1, 2021 (Complete Tabulation on Population based on Preliminary Counts of the Population)" published by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

資料「介護給付費等実態統計」

Source: "Statistics of Long-term Care Benefit Expenditures"

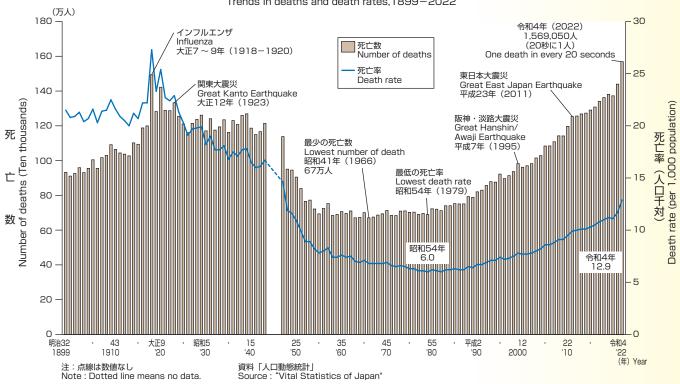
Deaths

◇死亡は20秒に1人

We have one death in every 20 seconds

死亡数及び死亡率の年次推移 -明治32~令和4年-

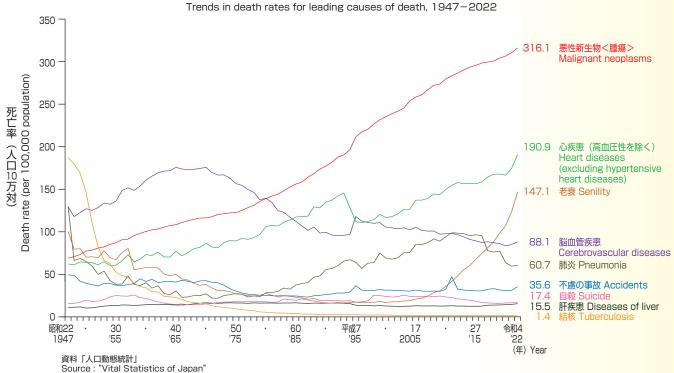
Trends in deaths and death rates, 1899-2022



◇「悪性新生物<腫瘍>」が死因のトップ

Malignant neoplasms is the leading cause of death

主な死因別にみた死亡率の年次推移 -昭和22~令和4年-

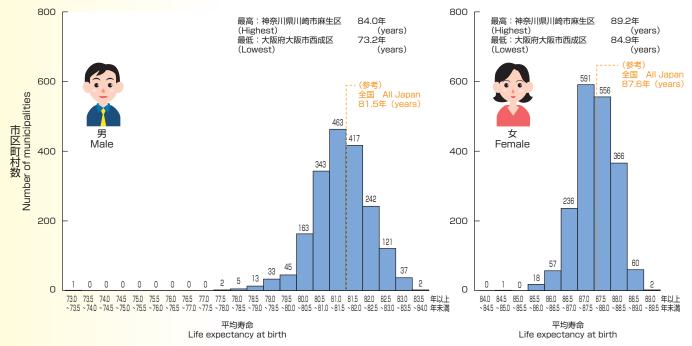


◇平均寿命は、男女ともに神奈川県川崎市麻生区がトップ

Asao ward of Kawasaki city (in Kanagawa Prefecture) is the highest in the life expectancy at birth for both male and female

市区町村別平均寿命の分布 - 令和2年 -

Distribution of life expectancies at birth by municipality, 2020



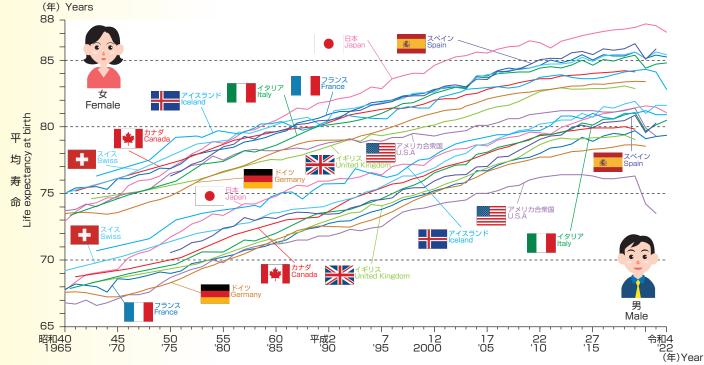
資料「市区町村別生命表」 Source : "Municipal life tables"

◇日本人の平均寿命、男81.05年、女87.09年

Life expectancy at birth in Japanese is 81.05 years for male, and 87.09 years for female

主な国の平均寿命の年次推移 -1965~2022年-

Trends in life expectancies at birth in selected countries, 1965-2022



- 注:1)1971年以前の日本は、沖縄県を除く数値である。 2)1990年以前のドイツは、旧西ドイツの数値である。 Note 1. The figure of Japan until 1971 is that excluding Okinawa Prefecture.
 - 2. The figure of Germany until 1990 is that of former West Germany.

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政策統括官(統計・情報システム管理、労使関係担当)の統計一覧

https://www.mhlw.go.jp/toukei/itiran/index.html

基幹統計調査

	統計・調査名	内容	調査等周期	担当室
人口·世帯	人口動態調査	出生、死亡、死産、婚姻及び離婚の状況について、性・ 年齢・地域別等に把握 出生、死亡、死産、婚姻及び離婚の人口動態事象と職業 及び産業との関連を把握	毎月 5年	人□動態・保健社会 統計室
	生命表(加工統計)	その年の死亡状況から平均余命などを示したもの	毎年 5年	人□動態·保健社会 統計室
	国民生活基礎調査	保健、医療、福祉、年金、所得等国民生活の基礎的な事項について、世帯面から総合的に把握	毎年	世帯統計室
保健衛生	医療施設調査	全国の病院・一般診療所・歯科診療所の分布及び診療機 能の実態等について把握	毎月 3年	保健統計室
	患者調査	調査日に医療機関で診療を受けた患者数、傷病名、入院 の状況及び診療費の支払方法等について把握	3年	保健統計室
雇用、賃金、 労働時間	毎月勤労統計調査	常用労働者を5人以上雇用する事業所の雇用、給与及び 労働時間について毎月の変動を把握、1~4人雇用する 事業所については毎年7月における状況を把握	毎月毎年	雇用·賃金福祉統計室
賃 金	賃金構造基本統計調査	主要産業に雇用される労働者について、その賃金の実態 を雇用形態、就業形態、職種、性、年齢、学歴、勤続年 数別等に把握	毎年	賃金福祉統計室

- 「基幹統計調査」とは、国の行政機関が作成する統計のうち総務大臣が指定する特に重要な統計である「基幹統計」の作成を目的とする統計調査をいう。
 - <基幹統計の要件>

 - ・全国的な政策を企画立案し、又はこれを実施する上において特に重要な統計 ・民間における意思決定又は研究活動のために広く利用されると見込まれる統計
 - 国際条約又は国際機関が作成する計画において作成が求められている統計その他国際比較を行う上において特に重要な統計

-般統計調査等

	統計・調査名	内容	調査等周期	担当室
人口·世帯	21世紀出生児縦断調査	21世紀初年に生まれた子(※)及び2010年に生まれた 子の成長・発達の経年変化の状況を把握 ※平成13年出生児については、第16回調査(16歳)か ら文部科学省を実施主体とする共管調査	毎年	世帯統計室
	 21世紀成年者縦断調査 (国民の生活に関する継続調査)	平成24年10月末時点で20 ~ 29歳の全国の男女及びその配偶者について、結婚、出産、就業等の実態及び意識の経年変化の状況を把握	毎年	世帯統計室
	中高年者縦断調査 (中高年者の生活に関する継続 調査)	団塊の世代を含む全国の50 ~ 59歳(平成17年10月末時点)の男女の健康、就業、社会活動について意識面・事実面の経年変化の状況を把握	毎年	世帯統計室
保健衛生	病院報告	全国の病院、療養病床を有する診療所における患者の利 用状況を把握	毎月	保健統計室
	医師・歯科医師・薬剤師統計	全国の医師・歯科医師・薬剤師の就業の状況や分布等を 把握	隔年	保健統計室
	受療行動調査	医療施設を利用する患者の受療の状況、受けた医療に対する満足度等、医療に対する認識や行動について患者から把握	3年	保健統計室
	衛生行政報告例	各都道府県・指定都市・中核市における精神保健福祉・栄養・ 食品衛生・生活衛生・母体保護・薬事関係等の行政実績を把握	毎年 隔年	行政報告統計室
	地域保健・健康増進事業報告	保健所及び市区町村における地域住民の健康の保持及び 増進を目的とした保健事業の実績を把握	毎年	行政報告統計室
社会福祉	社会福祉施設等調査	全国の社会福祉施設等の数、在所者及び従事者の状況等を把握	毎年	社会統計室
	福祉行政報告例	各都道府県・指定都市・中核市における身体障害者福祉・ 老人福祉・児童福祉等の行政実績を把握	毎月 毎年	行政報告統計室

	統計・調査名	内容	調査等周期	担当室
介護·高齢者 福 祉	介護サービス施設・事業所調査	介護保険施設及び居宅サービス事業所等について、介護 サービスの提供体制、提供内容等を把握	毎年	社会統計室
	介護給付費等実態統計	介護サービスに係る給付費等の状況を把握	毎月	社会統計室
社会保険	社会医療診療行為別統計	医療保険制度における医療の給付の受給者に係る診療行 為の内容、傷病の状況、調剤行為の内容及び薬剤の使用 状況等を把握	毎年	社会統計室
雇用	労働経済動向調査	景気の変動、労働力需給の変化等が、雇用、労働時間等 に及ぼしている影響や今後の見通し、対応策等について 把握	四半期	雇用·賃金福祉統計室
	雇用動向調査	事業所における入職・離職の状況等を調査し、雇用労働 力の産業、規模、職業及び地域間の移動等を把握	半期	雇用・賃金福祉統計室
	雇用の構造に関する実態調査	雇用の構造に関する実態について毎年テーマを変えて実施 令和4年「派遣労働者実態調査」	毎年	雇用・賃金福祉統計室
賃金、労働時 間、福利厚生	賃金引上げ等の実態に関する調査	企業における賃金の改定額、賃金の改定率、賃金の改定 方法、賃金の改定の構造を明らかにするとともに、同改 定に係る交渉等の実態等を把握	毎年	賃金福祉統計室
	就労条件総合調査	主要産業における企業の労働時間制度、賃金制度等の現状を明らかにする。定年制、労働費用、資産形成、退職給付制度等についてもローテーションで調査し実態を把握	毎年	賃金福祉統計室
労 働 災 害· 労働安全衛生	労働災害動向調査	主要産業における労働災害について、年間の発生状況を 事業所規模・災害程度別に把握	毎年 半期	賃金福祉統計室
	労働安全衛生調査	労働安全衛生について、毎年テーマを変えて実施 令和5年「労働安全衛生調査(実態調査)」	毎年	賃金福祉統計室
労 使 関 係	労働争議統計調査	労働争議の総参加人員及び行為参加人員、労働損失日数、 要求事項等を把握	毎月	雇用・賃金福祉統計室
	労使関係総合調査	労働組合数、組合員数等の状況を把握する労働組合基礎 調査と毎年テーマを変えて行う実態調査を実施 令和4年「労使間の交渉等に関する実態調査」	毎年	雇用·賃金福祉統計室
	民間主要企業春季賃上げ要求・ 妥結状況	春闘時における労使交渉の妥結状況を把握	毎年	労使関係担当参事官室
	民間主要企業夏季一時金妥結状況	夏季一時金における労使交渉の妥結状況を把握	毎年	労使関係担当参事官室
	民間主要企業年末一時金妥結状況	年末一時金における労使交渉の妥結状況を把握	毎年	労使関係担当参事官室

- ※1 一般統計調査とは、国の行政機関が行う統計調査のうち基幹統計調査以外のものをいう。
- ※2 上記表には加工統計及び業務統計を含む。



e-Stat 政府統計の総合窓口

厚生労働省ホームページよりアクセス出来ま す。ディスプレイ上での閲覧だけでなく、ダウン ロードも可能です。

e-Statホームページアドレス https://www.e-stat.go.jp/

厚生労働省ホームページアドレス https://www.mhlw.go.jp



報 告書

公表後に刊行されます。

(速報・概況などの簡易な印刷物は、公表と同時 に刊行されます。)

厚生労働省図書館及び政策統括官付参事官付統 計・情報総務室で閲覧が可能です。

入手は、(財)厚生労働統計協会や政府刊行物セ ンターで出来ます。



厚生労働省 03-5253-1111 (代表) 各調査担当室を参照してください。

List of statistics of Director-General for Statistics and Information System Management and Industrial Relations

Fundamental Statistical Surveys

	Title	Data Contents	Frequency	Responsible Office
Population and households	Vital Statistics of Japan	Births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages and divorces by sex, age and region Relation between the vital events of births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages and divorces, by occupation and industry	Monthly Every 5 years	Vital, Health and Social Statistics Office
	Life Tables (processed statistics)	Life expectancy etc. based on death status of the reference year.	Annual Every 5 years	Vital, Health and Social Statistics Office
	Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions	Fundamental data of living conditions (Health status, health care utilization, welfare, pension, income etc.) from household perspective	Annual	Household Statistics Office
Health	Survey of Medical Institutions	Situation of medical institutions (hospitals, medical clinics and dental clinics) by regional distribution and treatment function, etc.	Monthly Every 3 years	Health Statistics Office
	Patient Survey	Estimated number of patients who visited medical institutions on the day of survey, name of disease, status of inpaitient, and cost-sharing method of treatment fee	Every 3 years	Health Statistics Office
Employment, wage and working hours	Monthly Labour Survey	Monthly trend of employment, earnings and hours worked for establishments with 5 or more regular employees; For establishments with 1 to 4 regular employees, the situation of July every year is surveyed	Monthly Annual	Employment, Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
Wage	Basic Survey on Wage Structure	The wage structure of employees in major industries i.e., wage distribution by type of employment, type of work, occupation, sex, age, school career and length of service etc.	Annual	Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office

"Fundamental Statistical Surveys" are surveys for "Fundamental Statistics" which are designated by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications which have particular importance among statistics produced by national administrative organs.

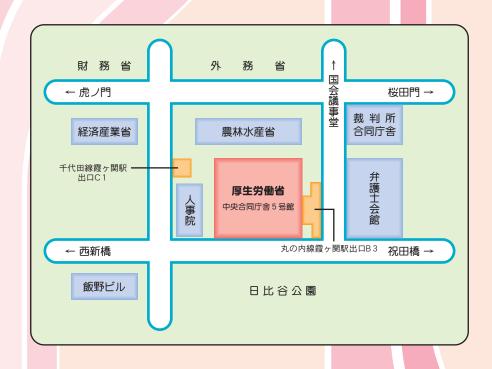
(c) Statistics that are required to be produced by international conventions or plans established by international organizations or that are particularly important in view of international comparability.

General Statistical Surveys, etc.

	Title	Data Contents	Frequency	Responsible Office
Population and households	Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century	Trends in growth and development across the ages for children born in the first year of the 21st century* and in 2010 * The survey on children born in 2001 is co-administrated from its 16th survey (16 years old) with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) being the main operator.	Annual	Household Statistics Office
	Longitudinal Survey of Adults in the 21st Century (Cohort survey on people's life)	Trends in marital status, childbirth, employment etc. and subject's mind across the ages for men and women nationwide aged 20 to 34 as of the end of October 2002, and 20 to 29 as of the end of October 2012, and their spouse.	Annual	Household Statistics Office
	Longitudinal Survey of Middle-aged and Elderly Persons (A Continuous Survey on the Living Conditions of Middle-aged and Elderly Persons)	Trends in subject's mind and actual situation on health status, employment and social activities for men and women naitionwide aged 50 to 59 (as of the end of October 2005) including the baby-boomer generation.	Annual	Household Statistics Office
Health	Hospital Report	Situation of utilization of hospitals or clinics with long-term care beds.	Monthly	Health Statistics Office
	Statistics of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists	Working situation and distribution of physicians, dentists and pharmacists	Every 2 years	Health Statistics Office
	Patient's Behavior Survey	Patient's experience among patients who used medical institutions on the service provided, degree of satisfaction with the medical care received, perception and behavior towards medical care	Every 3 years	Health Statistics Office
	Report on Public Health Administration and Services	Administrative performance of each prefecture, designated city and core city on mental health and welfare, nutrition, food sanitation, environmental health, maternal protection, pharmaceutical affairs etc.	Annual Every 2 years	Administrative Report Statistics Office
	Report on Regional Public Health Services and Health Promotion Services	Performance of public health centers and municipalities on health programmes aimed to maintain and improve local residents' health status	Annual	Administrative Report Statistics Office
Social welfare	Survey of Social Welfare Institutions	Data on social welfare institutions nationwide: the number of facilities, residents and workforce/caregivers, etc.	Annual	Social Statistics Office
	Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services	Administrative performance of each prefecture, designated city and core city on welfare services for persons with physical disabilities, the elderly and children etc.	Monthly Annual	Administrative Report Statistics Office

	Title	Data Contents	Frequency	Responsible Office
Long-term care and welfare for the elderly	Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care	Systems to provide long-term care services and the type of services provided are surveyed for institutions covered by long-term care insurance and establishments providing home-based services etc.	Annual	Social Statistics Office
	Statistics of Long-term Care Benefit Expenditures	Status of benefit expenditures related to long-term care service	Monthly	Social Statistics Office
Social insurance	Statistics of Medical Care Activities in Public Health Insurance	Provision of medical care activities, status of disease, dispensing and use of pharmaceuticals concerning receipients of medical benefits under public health insurance.	Annual	Social Statistics Office
Employment	Survey on Labour Economy Trend	Impact of economic fluctuations and changes in labour supply and demand etc. on employment and working hours etc., future prospects and countermeasures etc.	Quarterly	Employment, Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
	Survey on Employment Trends	Labour force mobility etc. across industry, size of establishment, occupation and region captured through situation of hiring and separation in establishments etc.	Half yearly	Employment, Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
	Survey on Employment Structure	Regarding the actual situation of employment structure, the survey has conducted on a different subject every year. In 2022: "General Survey on Dispatched Workers"	Annual	Employment, Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
Wage, working hours, welfare provisions	Survey on Wage Increase	The amount, rate, method, and strucuture of wage revision in enterprises, as well as the situation of negotiation on wage revision ect.	Annual	Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
	General Survey on Working Conditions	Current situation of working hour systems, wage systems, etc. of enterprises in major industries. In addition, mandatory retirement systems, labour costs, asset formation, retirement benefit systems are surveyed by rotation.	Annual	Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
Industrial accidents and occupational health	Survey on Industrial Accidents	Trend in the annual occurrence of industrial accidents in major industries, by size of establishment and degree of injury.	Annual Half yearly	Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
	Survey on Industrial Safety and Health	The survey has conducted about industrial safety and health on a different subject every year. In 2023: "Survey on Industrial Safety and Health(actual condition survey)"	Annual	Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
Labour relations	Survey on Labour Disputes	Number of total participants and active participants of labour disputes, number of working days lost and demands etc.	Monthly	Employment, Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
	General Survey on Labour Relations	"Basic Survey on Labour Unions" which surveys the number of labour unions and number of labour union members etc. and a fact-finding survey that changes its theme every year is conducted. In 2022: "Survey on Status of Collective Bargaining and Agreements"	Annual	Employment, Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office
	Status of spring wage increase demands and settlements at major private-sector enterprises	Grasp the status of settlement results of the labour-management negotiations in the annual spring wage offensive (Shunto)	Annual	Industrial Relations Office
	Status of summer bonus settlements at major private-sector enterprises	Grasp the status of settlement results of the labour-management negotiations on summer bonus	Annual	Industrial Relations Office
	Status of year-end bonus settlements at major private-sector enterprises	Grasp the status of settlement results of the labour-management negotiations on year-end bonus	Annual	Industrial Relations Office

Note:1) The term "general statistical surveys" means surveys other than fundamental statistical surveys among statistical surveys conducted by national administrative organs.
2) Above tables includes processed statistics and administrative statistics.



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アドレス

https://www.mhlw.go.jp/toukei/youran/index-kourou.html https://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/database/db-oh/index.html

- 本冊子は、グリーン購入法(国等による環境物品等の調達の推進等に関する法律)に基づく基本方 針の判断の基準を満たす紙を使用しています。
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